

# The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVI.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1847.

{ NO. 4,424.

**THE NEWPORT MERCURY,**  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY  
**J. H. BARBER & SON,**  
No. 133 Thames Street.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly advertisements can make contracts on liberal terms. All advertisements will be continued until further notice when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation which the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publishers) until arrears are paid.

## Weekly Almanac.

FEBRUARY 1847.	SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRIDAY.
6 SATURDAY,	6 58.5	2 11	39	morning		
7 SUNDAY,	6 57.5	3 10	40	12		
8 MONDAY,	6 56.5	4 0	41	12		
9 TUESDAY,	6 55.5	5 1	42	2		
10 WEDNESDAY,	6 54.5	6 2	43	3		
11 THURSDAY,	6 53.5	7 3	44	4		
12 FRIDAY,	6 52.5	8 4	45	5		

Moon last at 8th day, 8 hours, 9 m. morning.

## POST OFFICE Arrangement.

### MAILS CLOSE,

PROVIDENCE,	Daily,	8 4 A. M.
BOSTON,	do,	8 A. M.
NEW YORK,	do,	8 4 A. M.
FALL RIVER,	do,	8 A. M.
WESTERLY,	Tuesdays and Fridays,	6 A. M.
NEW SHOREHAM,	Fridays,	8 A. M.

Office open till 7 P. M.

JOSEPH JOSLEN, Post Master.

### DISCOUNT DAYS,

At the several Banks in this Town.

MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.

NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.

NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.

BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.

TRADERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

### CUSTOM HOUSE,

#### Office Hours.

From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

## [BY AUTHORITY.]

## Laws of the United States

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 45.]

AN ACT to establish a warehouse system, and to amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the twelfth section of the act entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved the thirtieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, is hereby amended so as hereafter to read as follows:—

SECTION 12. And be it further enacted, That, on and after the day this act goes into operation, the duties on all imported goods, wares, or merchandise shall be paid in cash: *Provided*, That in all cases of failure or neglect to pay the duties within the period allowed by law to the importer to make entry thereof, or whenever the owner, importer, or consignee shall make entry for warehousing the same, in writing, in each form and supported by such proof as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the said goods, wares or merchandise, shall be taken possession of by the collector, and deposited in the public stores, or in other stores to be agreed on by the collector or chief revenue officer of the port and the importer, owner, or consignee, the said stores to be secured in the manner provided for by the first section of the act of the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act providing for the deposit of wines and distilled spirits in public warehouses, and for other purposes," there to be kept with due and reasonable care, at the charge and risk of the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, and subject at all times to their order, upon payment of the proper duties and expenses, to be ascertained on due entry thereof for warehousing, and to be secured by a bond of the owner, importer, or consignee, with surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector, in double the amount of the said duties, and in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That no merchandise shall be deposited in any warehouse in which it may be deposited, in less quantity than in an entire package, bale, cask or box, unless in bulk: nor shall merchandise so imported in bulk be delivered, except in the whole quantity of each parcel, or in a quantity not less than one ton weight, unless by special authority of the Secretary of the Treasury. And in case the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of any goods on which the duties have not been paid, shall give to the collector satisfactory security that the said goods shall be landed out of the jurisdiction of the United States, in the manner now required by existing laws relating to exportations for the benefit of drawback, the collector and naval officer, if any, on an entry to re-export the same, shall, upon payment of the appropriate expenses, permit the said goods, under the inspection of the proper officers, to be shipped without the payment of any duties thereon. And in case any goods, wares, or merchandise, deposited as aforesaid, shall remain in public store beyond one year, without payment of the duties and charges thereon, then said goods, wares, or merchandise shall be appraised by the appraisers of the United States, if there be any at such port, and if none, then by two merchants to be designated and sworn by the collector for that purpose, and sold by the collector at public auction, on due public notice thereof being first given, in the manner and for the time to be prescribed by a general regulation of the Treasury Department: and said public sale, distinct printed catalogues, descriptive of said goods, with the appraised value affixed there-to, shall be distributed among the persons present at said sale; and a reasonable opportunity shall be given before such sale, to persons desirous of purchasing, to inspect the quality of such goods; and the proceeds of said sales, after deducting the usual rate of storage at the port in question, with all other charges and expenses, including duties, shall be paid over to the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, and proper receipts taken for the same: *Provided*, That the surplus, if any there be, of the proceeds of such sales, after a payment of storage, charges, expenses, and duties, aforesaid, remaining unclaimed for the space of ten days after such sales, shall be paid by the collector into the Treasury of the United States; and the said collector shall transmit to the Treasury Department, with the said surplus, a copy of the inventory, appraisement, and account of sales, specifying the marks, numbers, and descriptions of the packages sold, their contents, and appraised value, the name of the vessel and master in which, and of the port or place whence they were imported, and the time when, and the name of the person or persons to whom said goods were consigned in the manifest, and the duties and charges to which the several consignments were respectively subject; and the receipt or certificate of the collector shall exonerate the master or person having charge or command of any ship or vessel, in which said goods, wares, or merchandise were imported, from all claim of the owner or owners thereof, who shall, nevertheless, on due proof of their interest, be entitled to receive from the treasury the amount of any overplus paid into the same under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That so much of the fifty-sixth section of the general collection law of the second of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, and the thirteenth section of the act of the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes, as conflicts with the provisions of this act, shall be, and is hereby, repealed, excepting that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to extend the time now prescribed by law for selling unclaimed goods: *Provided*, also, That all goods of a perishable nature, and all gunpowder, fire-crackers, and explosive substances, deposited as aforesaid, shall be sold forthwith.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That any goods, when deposited in the public stores in the manner provided for in the foregoing section, may be withdrawn therefrom and transported to any other port of entry under the restrictions provided for in the act of 2d of March, seventeen hundred & ninety-nine, in respect to the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandise from one collection district to another, to be exported with the benefit of drawback; and the owner of such goods so to be withdrawn for transportation shall give his bond, with sufficient sureties, in double the amount of the duties chargeable on them, for the deposit of such goods in store in the port of entry to which they shall be destined, such bond to be cancelled when the goods shall be re-deposited in store in the collection district to which they shall be transported: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to extend the time during which goods may be kept in store, after their original importation and entry, beyond the term of one year.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That if any warehouse goods shall be fraudulently concealed in or removed from any public or private warehouse the same shall be forfeited to the United States; and all persons convicted of fraudulently concealing or removing such goods, or of aiding or abetting such concealment or removal, shall be liable to the same penalties which are now imposed for the fraudulent introduction of goods into the United States; and if any importer or proprietor of any warehouse goods, or any person in his employ, shall by any contrivance fraudulently open the warehouse, or shall gain access to the goods except in the presence of the proper officer of the customs, acting in the execution of his duty, such importer or proprietor shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, one thousand dollars. And any person convicted of altering, defacing, or obliterating any mark or marks which have been placed by any officer of the revenue on any package or packages of warehouse goods shall forfeit and pay for every such offence five hundred dollars.

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That the collectors of the several ports of the United States shall make quarterly reports to the Secretary of the Treasury, according to such general instructions as the said Secretary may give, of all goods which remain in the warehouses of their respective ports, specifying the quantity and description of the same; which returns, or tables formed thereon, the Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith cause to be published in the principal papers of the city of Washington.

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to make, from time to time, such regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, as may be necessary to give full effect to the provisions of this act, and to secure a just accountability under the same. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary to report such regulations to each succeeding session of Congress.

JOHN W. DAVIS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

G. M. DALLAS,

Vice President of the United States

and President of the Senate.

Approved, August 6, 1846.

JAMES K. POLK.

SAD!—We learn that a runaway match came off last evening in this city, the denouement of which was somewhat marked by disappointment. A gay Lothario had captivated a lady fair, and against the will and knowledge of her father had led her to the hymeneal altar. The ceremony over, the pair retired to their contemplated future residence; when, sad to relate, just as they were about to retire for the night, the crusty and inexorable father made his appearance—seized upon the cherished prize and bore her off to the paternal dwelling! The disconsolate bridegroom, it is said, was discovered this morning, by a watchman, beneath the window of his lady-love, looking very much like singing—

"Wake, dearest, wake,

And again united," &c. &c.

It may be that the matter has been compromised ere this.—*St. Louis Era* of 12th.

NEWSPAPER LETTERS.—Mr. J. BROWN, second Assistant Postmaster General, in a letter to the Boston Transcript, states that publishers of newspapers may transmit their bills for subscription due, free of postage, according to the provisions of Sec. 156 of Post Office Regulations.

## POET'S CORNER.

From the Evening Budget.

### THE COT OF MY FATHER.

The cot of my father! with fondest delight,  
I wander in fancy to visit my home;  
And often in dreams, and in stillness of night,  
Around the old cottage in silence I roam.

The trees that my forefathers planted with care,  
Are not to be equalled by any around,  
They bloom in the spring-time, their blossoms are rare,  
In Autumn they wither, and fall to the ground.

The garden where often I've culled the fair flower,  
Has been in my youth a fond place of retreat,  
Where frequent at morn, I have walked for an hour,  
To pluck the fair lily or violet sweet.

The river that ran near the old cottage door  
In beauty and triumph to meet the proud sea,  
Will ever remind me of those I adore,  
Whose fondest affections still linger with me.

## THE FARMER.

"Agriculture is the Art of Arts, the Mother of Commerce, the means by which communities are kept together, and the Stability of Nations."

LIME IN PLANTING TREES.—Many object to planting trees either for ornament or use, in consequence of the numerous failures they experience. This, however, it should be recollected, is not a necessary result. With proper care there is no more difficulty in transplanting than in planting or propagating from the seed or germ. In setting trees, we have ever found that they do best when taken up in the fall, about the time the leaves drop. Fruit and forest trees, shrubs and perennial plants of all descriptions may, at this season, be removed with perfect success. In setting, we usually put a small quantity of lime in the hole—about half a peck to a tree, mixing it thoroughly with the mould, in order that it may be easily accessible to the roots, which ramify in every direction in quest of food. An English publication says that an extensive plantation of trees has been formed within a few years, without the loss of a single tree, and this has been effected simply by putting a small quantity of lime in the hole before depositing the tree. Four bushels are said to be amply sufficient for an acre. The effect of the lime is "to push on the growth of the plant in the first precarious state." There seems to have existed, at first, an apprehension that liming the plant would force it on prematurely, but this apprehension experience has demonstrated to have been perfectly groundless.

Maine Farmer.

COOKING CORN MEAL AND CORN FOR HOGS.—No safer position we think can be assumed, in the economy of stock feeding, than that quantity as well as nutriment is essential to their preservation in a perfectly healthy condition. If we admit the correctness of this position, and few facts are more clearly obvious, than it results as an inevitable inference that meal, and not only meal but corn, should be cooked before fed. Corn, by being boiled or steamed, is increased in bulk nearly two hundred per cent, while meal is increased, by the same process, more than three hundred and fifty per cent. To place the subject in a position more easily comprehensible, one bushel of corn, after being steamed or boiled, will measure three bushels. To cook a bushel of meal, five bushels of water are required, so that every pound of meal will give nearly four pounds of mush, with a volume correspondingly increased.

PROFITS OF BEES.—R. R. Child, Pittsfield, Vt., thinks keeping bees very profitable. He says every farmer may, by the investment of a few dollars, supply his family abundantly with honey, provided the bees are properly managed. He says one of his neighbors, Mr. A. Colton, has realized more profit for the last four or five years, in the produce of honey than any other man in Pittsfield with "five times the amount of money invested in any other way."

NEW CURE FOR LOVE.—A romantic incident occurred in one of the Islands of Scotland. A ploughman became deeply enamored with the charms of a milk maid, of a wealthy farmer. His addresses were rejected, and the disappointed swain, full of melancholy and vengeance, procured a strong cord, went out to the barn, and tied all the cows' tails together.

MARRIED LIFE IN MICHIGAN.—We learn from the Ypsilanti Sentinel that not less than twenty-two cases of divorce have been decreed in Washtenaw county during the past year.

## DEFERRED ARTICLES.

A BLOW UP!—An affair transpired, one day last week, at a certain stage tavern, about as far from N. Yarmouth as from Gray, that made quite a stir in the neighborhood! The landlord of the tavern it appears, was not on the most friendly terms with the ostlers of the Stage Company. Among other sins laid at their door, he suspected them of levying on his wood pile to keep their small office in the stable, warm. Determined to ascertain whether his suspicions were correct, he selected a tough stick of wood into which he bored a large hole with an auger, and depositing in the cavity about half a pound of powder, plugged it up nicely, and threw it down in front of the wood pile where it would be handy, previously warning the chore boy of the house of the arrangement, so that he might not carry the stick into the house. Satisfied with the arrangements thus made, the landlord returned to his chamber with the full expectation of hearing a grand explosion in the ostlers lobby during the night, but it didn't go off, at least in the manner expected—still to his amazement he found in the morning that it had disappeared!

After consulting with the chore boy, he became satisfied that the "identical" stick had been thrown back upon the wood pile, by some teamster who had stopped to bate his horses during the night; thereupon he and the boy commenced a strict search, but so well had the wood been disguised that he himself found it impossible to recognize it. Every time there was occasion to carry wood in the house, the search was renewed, but to no purpose, and at length suspecting the boy himself had removed it out of the way, he became easy.

But the stick was there, and at last it found its way into the house, and into the cook stove. It was just before dinner, and the stove was steaming fizzing and popping with a variety of messes, preparing for the table, and every thing was going on calmly as usual, when all at once an explosion took place that shook the whole house to its foundation, the windows of the kitchen were blown out, and the cook stove with goose, mutton leg, vegetables, pudding and pastry, were so scattered, torn and blackened that it would have been as difficult to tell to which of them it was to pitch upon the "identical" stick! The cook and servant girl happened to be in the farthest part of the room at the moment, and although prostrated by the concussion, escaped with a severe fright. To borrow the words of Tom Hood.

"They thought they both were canonized,  
Like soldiers in a battle."

The whole neighborhood was in a fright, and the dapper little landlord was almost bereft of his senses at the catastrophe, and but for the exertions of the contumacious ostlers, it is said the house would have been in flames in a twinkling!

The best of the story is, that it is substantially true.—*Portland Tribune & Bal.*

A NEW WAY OF COLLECTING OLD DEBTS.—The Revue Canadienne says that on Thursday a tailor having in vain demanded the payment for a suit of clothes from a debtor, led him into a gateway, and with the aid of some friends, stripped him of greatcoat, coat and waistcoat. He then called a cab and sent the unfortunate man home in his shirt & trousers. The unlucky debtor did not relish the accident the more, for being engaged that evening for a little gallant party at midnight mass.

THE SAN PEDRO COMPANY.—A letter has been received in this city, from some of the officers connected with the San Pedro expedition, on the Spanish Main, engaged in procuring money from the wreck of the Spanish man-of-war San Pedro. The letter is dated 15th December, 1846, and states that all on board were well and making flattering progress in obtaining money. Five thousand dollars had been gotten out at the date of the letter above alluded to, and the amount daily increasing.—*Balt. Patriot.*

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—The schooner Indiana, of only eighty-seven tons burthen, cleared at the Custom House this forenoon, for a trading voyage to the West Coast of Central America, (California.) Among other articles comprising her cargo, are forty-eight Yankee clocks.

Boston Journal.

A MEDICAL HINT FOR MOTHERS.—A medical correspondent of an English paper, attributes the high shoulder and the literal curvature of the spine, which so frequently disfigures young females, to the shoulder straps of their dresses resting below the shoulder, and on the muscles of the arm, instead of being on the shoulder, which compels the wearer to be constantly hitching her shoulder to keep up her dress, an action that results in a forcing up of the shoulder, a distortion of the chest, and a literal curvature of the spine. He also states that from this dangerous practice and the consequent exposure of the chest to the cold, that inward tubercles are formed, and not unfrequently consumption is engendered.

Attend to your own business, and never trust it to another.

## SELECTED TALE.

The following "Tale from Real Life" will appear to many too tragic for belief. The editor of the New York Commercial, however, knows the facts to be correctly narrated. He was personally acquainted with all the parties named, and heard at the time, when the occurrence took place, the particulars of the transactions from the gentlemen who were the bondsmen of Mr. W. The latter left Watertown, and when last heard from, he resided in one of the Western States.

From the Norwich Courier.

### A Tale from Real Life.

BY H. L. B.

The various incidents comprised in the following narrative are substantially true. The facts were gathered by the writer from one who was at that time residing in the immediate neighborhood, and consequently possessed a knowledge of the whole transaction.

In the year 1814, a Mr. W. of Watertown Jefferson county, N. Y., was appointed paymaster-general of the army, then stationed at Sackett's Harbor. He was a man quite above mediocrity with respect to intelligence, and of unimpeached moral character. He was a leader in society, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of all with whom he was associated.

His wife, of whom a more particular account is necessary, was rather above middle stature, and of somewhat beautiful appearance; she possessed a mind of extraordinary capability, cultivated by the most assiduous application; and her refined taste and polished manners gave her access to the best society. She was honored with the most conspicuous place at social gatherings, and was regarded as a model of all feminine virtues and accomplishments. In entering upon his new office, Mr. W.'s sureties were Judge K. and Mr. F., of the same town. The former was a lawyer of much distinction, and had for a number of years been Judge of some of the higher courts of the State of New York. He was a man rarely equalled for soundness of judgment, and was especially characterized by a discriminating penetration, which qualified him for the part he bore in the tragical affair I am about to relate.

He resided in the neighborhood of Mr. W., and possessing unbounded confidence in his integrity, did not hesitate to affix his name to the bond. Mr. F., a less conspicuous character, was a plain, honest, and upright farmer of considerable wealth, and maintaining a high standing in society. Nor did he for a moment hesitate to sign the bond of Mr. W. with Judge K. In discharge of the duties of his new office, Mr. W., accompanied by his wife, in the spring of 1814 left Watertown for Albany, to receive there the amount of public funds necessary to meet the demands of the year. The reason of his wife's accompanying him is not known, and whether the course taken by her was premeditated, the reader must judge. They arrived safely at Albany, and after spending a day or two there, Mr. W. received money to the amount of \$30,000, and they left for home. They had travelled on their return home so far as Schenectady, when, at a public house where they passed the night, the trunk containing the money was opened and \$3000 abstracted. What must have been the feelings of Mr. W. thus to find one tenth of the amount entrusted to him stolen! The house was immediately searched, and every measure promptly taken for the recovery of the funds and the apprehension of the robbers, but it was all in vain—no clue that might lead to its discovery could be obtained.

No one dared to suppose, or deemed it were possible, that the beautiful and accomplished person accompanying Mr. W., who seemed equally afflicted by his misfortune, could be in any way concerned in the deed. Nor could the slightest suspicion enter his own mind, after the matrimonial intimacy of years, of the guilt of his bosom companion. After making every possible effort for the recovery of the lost sum, and all proving ineffectual, they proceeded on their return, and arrived at Watertown, where all gave credence to their statement of the occurrence at Schenectady; and the missing funds having been satisfactorily accounted for to the Government, nothing worthy of note transpired till the spring of 1815, when Mr. W. again made preparations for going to Albany, to receive the Government funds. In order to be secure from any felonious attempts, he decided to go on horse back and return with his money in his portmanteau. Strange as it may

appear, his wife again persisted in accompanying him. What were Mr. W.'s own wishes in regard to the matter, I know not; a deeply laid plot, which had been years in maturing could not otherwise be consummated, and consequently no refusal on his part could be effectual.

Accordingly they again left home for Albany, on the same errand, arrived late, and Mr. W. with all possible despatch, procured the money, (the same as before, and immediately left for home. They had proceeded on their way as far as Trenton, when the portmanteau containing the money was cut open, and 12,000 taken. No sooner had the robbery been discovered by Mr. W. than by what device I know not, Mrs. W. persuaded her husband that as the \$12,000 were actually stolen, and as they could not by any means make amends, (for it was more than they were worth,) it would be better to appropriate the remainder to their own use, and pretend as they might with equal propriety, that the whole had been taken. The counselling of his wife, aided as we must believe by the spirits of darkness, finally were effectual, and the unhappy man, till then upright in all his deeds, consented.

The reader must ere this be well aware where the \$3000 were, but Mr. W. did not know, nor did he learn the full iniquity of the scheme in which he had suffered himself to become involved, until considerable time had elapsed, and the excitement of the transaction had in a measure subsided; not till then did Mrs. W. dare to disclose to him the full depth of her guilt. But to resume the narrative at the point where we left it, the robbery at Trenton. After the remainder of the money had been safely concealed about the person of Mrs. W. the alarm was given, and the extent of the robbery was shown by the rent and rifled portmanteau, the house was searched, individuals apprehended upon suspicion, rewards were offered, and every measure which the fertile mind of Mrs. W. could invent, to give plausibility to the statement was carried into effect. As we may suppose, all was ineffectual for the recovery of the money. The missing funds were missing still.

After the return of Mr. and Mrs. W. to Watertown, in great apparent dejection, at the loss of such an amount of money, their plain unvarnished tale, agreeing perfectly when told by either, their well affected sorrow, and above all the character previously sustained by Mr. W. for honesty and integrity left to the minds of most, no room for doubts of the truth of their statement. The bondsmen of Mr. W. though ruined in property, deemed it policy to effect to believe the whole, at least till some discovery might be made to justify suspicion.

About this time an invalid officer, of the army at Sackett's Harbor, not being able to perform his duty, came to Watertown for medical aid, and took lodgings in the family of Mr. W. In a few days after his arrival, he died. His remains were interred in a decent manner, and as the place of his nativity was not known, and no friend was there to honor his memory with a tear, he was soon forgotten.

The exceedingly swollen and unnatural state of his body excited remark; but it was attributed to disease. A few days after his decease, Mrs. W. went to a merchant in an adjacent village, and requested him to receive as a loan \$600. She said it was a present to her children, from a friend, she did not wish Mr. W. to know anything of the matter. This circumstance is mentioned here in consequence of the indirect bearing it has on the sequel of our tale. But to return. Judge K. was a near neighbor of Mr. W. and a very familiar man in his habits; he often visited his house at the most unexpected hours; and though he discovered nothing that would have excited the suspicion of a less perceptive mind, he saw many things that forced upon him the conviction that the lost money must be in their possession.

Though both would converse with perfect ease on the subject of their misfortune, and lament with apparent sincerity their loss, still a guilty conscience would betray itself, in some slight way not preceptible to the multitude. Accordingly he left his chamber, unknown to his wife, (who by reason of ill health occupied another bed in the same room) and for fourteen nights in succession lay upon the piazza of Mr. W. house; directly under the window of the sleeping apartment.

He could perceive them talking in



low tone at all times of the night, but so indistinctly that he could make out nothing of any consequence. However, by some means or other he came to the conclusion that they were about to leave the country; and he immediately determined upon a desperate effort to ascertain the correctness of his suspicions. Accordingly he imparted to Mr. E., his associate bondman, a full account of all he had been witness to, and his strong belief that they had, or knew something of, the money. They immediately concerted a plan to test the truth of their suspicions; as a precautionary measure, a physician of eminence was consulted as to how long a person might be kept under water and resuscitated. As it might be that they were about to remove, no delay in executing the scheme was considered safe. The same morning, therefore, Judge K. sent to Mr. W., wishing him to come to his house some time in the day, and make a final settlement.

About 11 o'clock Mr. W. arrived at the house of the Judge, and under the pretence of talking the matter over free from interruption, he proposed a walk. They, in company with Mr. F. left the house and proceeded across the lots towards a piece of woods. They walked on till they were nearly half a mile from the house, and had come to the side of a muddy brook, entirely hidden from view by surrounding hills and woods. Wholly unsuspecting of what awaited him, what must have been Mr. W.'s astonishment when Judge K. stepped before him, and with a countenance and in a tone of voice not to be misunderstood, told him the intent for which they had brought him there, and charged him with the embezzlement of \$33,000 of public money, their reasons for thinking so, and telling him if he did not disclose where it was they would drown him on the spot.—Unawed by these threats, the hardened man with a look of innocence, exclaimed, "I know nothing of the matter." No sooner was this said than, with a promptness characteristic of the man, Judge K., throwing off his coat, seized Mr. W. and plunged him into the water.

Mr. F. held a watch, and counted seconds, that they might not drown the man. After as much time had elapsed as could be with safety to the unhappy man, he was raised from the water. It was some time before he could speak—but when he did, it was only to protest his innocence, but in a manner, and tone of voice that bore witness to the certainty of his guilt. All efforts to make him confess proving vain, he was again plunged by the powerful arm of Judge K. in the water. This time it did not fare as well with him. He was kept under water so long that when taken out he appeared a lifeless corpse. It was a long time before they were able, by their utmost exertions, to restore him sufficiently to speak. When he did speak it was to repeat the same denial as before. The heart of an ordinary man must have failed, in either situation—that of Judge K. or Mr. W.—but the former was well satisfied that the other must know something of the lost funds.

Placing himself in a position where he could note the expression of the features of the twice drowned man, he thus addressed him—"Mr. W., we know that you have in your possession, or know something of that money. Now disclose every thing, or we will sink your body, trembling under the weight of a guilty conscience in that water never to emerge with life, and we will hurry your guilty spirit, without one moment for repentance, before the tribunal of Heaven, to receive the recompense of your crimes. Disclose at once or you die. This was uttered in a tone and with an emphasis that forced upon the mind of Mr. W. the absolute certainty of its fulfillment. The guilty man trembled. His terrible adversary was still sounding in his ears the certain doom that awaited him. He could conceal the truth no longer.

The power which had aided him in the commission of the crime, and till now kept him from the disclosure, had forsaken him, and the thought of rushing into the presence of his God, with his sins unrepented, forced him to reply: "I will tell you all I know about it—your suspicions are correct; the money is in our possession, or at least \$30,000. Of the remaining \$3,000, I know nothing. You will find it, either in a black trunk in our bed-chamber, or under the hearth." Judge K. leaving him in care of Mr. F., till he should ascertain the truth of his statement, started for the house. He was seen by his wife, and the lady by whom the tale was related to the writer, coming across the fields covered with mud, and, to use the words of the former, "appeared like a murderer." Alarmed at such a sight, his wife, though from her feeble health hardly able to walk, met him at the door with the enquiry—"Husband, what have you been doing?"—As calmly as the circumstances would admit, he replied—

"We have had the old fellow under water, and made him own where the money is." Judge K. proceeded to the house of Mr. W., and enquired where Mrs. W. was.—He was told that she was in the chamber, but did not wish to see any one. Without ceremony Judge K. ascended the stairs, as we may suppose, in no careful manner, and knocked at the door of the apartment pointed out. He heard a rustling within, but no step. He called, but no voice was heard. In a rage he set his foot against the door and burst it open, and entered.—He immediately explained the object of his visit, and concluded by telling her that the money must be forthcoming. Seeing the "black trunk," he proceeded to open it, and examine its contents, when she exclaimed—"It is not there."

Her position upon the bed, at this moment, excited suspicion that the money must be about her, and he immediately commenced pulling off the bed clothes, in total disregard of all she could say of the impropriety of such conduct in a lady's bed-chamber. Decorous was out of the question. She next attempted to accomplish by force what she could not by reason.

son, but with the ease and strength of a giant, he lifted her from the bed, and removing the covering, he saw a quilted garment that appeared as though it might contain the money. He seized it, when Mrs. W. exclaimed, "You have got it!" He immediately left the house and proceeded with his prize to a neighbor's, when the whole amount, \$33,000, was found quilted between two pair of gentlemen's drawers, the property of the officer who died at Mr. W.'s a few days before; and, to use the words of Judge K., "when he seized the drawers, in her bed chamber, she seemed to be more troubled about the name on them than the money, as that would furnish abundant evidence of her guilt, in the death of the officer."

Mr. W. was released, and returned to his home; but his wife—who had instigated to the commission of the crime, now known to the world, was no where to be found. Search was made in all the apartments of the house, but in vain. As soon as her absence became known, intelligence was brought that a neighbor had seen her crossing the fields, with a hurried step, in the direction of the river—(the Black River.) The truth flashed at once upon the minds of all, that she had in all probability found a watery grave. The river was searched, and a little below where she was seen crossing the fields, her body was found, with such a look of unutterable anguish depicted on the countenance, as plainly told the depth of the struggle which had taken place in her bosom. Home she had rendered desolate; a husband's reputation she had blasted; and with a hand more withering than the touch of an envenomed serpent, she had plucked from the associated name of both, every thing that was worth living for. She could bear the thought of existence no longer. The dreadful act is meditated. The discovery of her guilt drives her to desperation—desperation hurries her footsteps, and as from a projecting cliff she casts herself into the deep and rushing current below, the scene closes forever over a being who but for that first fatal yielding to temptation, might have shone conspicuously in the halls of earth.

Lisbon, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1846.

## TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

In the Senate.—Mr. Morehead presented a memorial from an editor of a daily Cincinnati paper, asking Congress to invest him with power to form a company to extend the Magnetic Telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

The Committee on Printing reported against printing sundry memorials of friends praying a speedy termination of the war.

The Committee on Finance reported the Indian Appropriation bill.

The Committee on Foreign Relations reported a bill to create the office of Assistant Secretary of State.

The ten regiment bill was then taken up and Mr. Benton spoke in opposition to the section granting bounty lands. It would give rise to enormous speculations, and companies would be formed whose agents would follow the army and purchase the rights of soldiers. Such companies are already forming in Philadelphia.

Mr. Corwin made a spirited and eloquent reply; and after a long debate the amendment was adopted, giving each soldier the option to receive a certificate of 6 per cent. stock for one hundred dollars, instead of 160 acres of land.

Several other amendments were offered and rejected. Pending an amendment by Mr. Hannegan, on giving eighty acres to all serving under twelve months.

In the House.—The Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

Messrs. Sims, of S. C., Payne and Stanton, addressed the Committee.

The Committee then proceeded to vote on the amendments.

The bill was reported to the House, with an amendment, including appropriations of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a floating dry dock at Pensacola, and fifty thousand each for one at Kittery, and one at Philadelphia, the plan to be determined by the Secretary of the Navy.

The vote on this amendment was, yeas 95, nays 81.

Mr. Cooke, of Tenn., asked the unanimous consent of the House, to offer a joint resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. Taylor.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

In the Senate.—Mr. Jernegan, on leave, introduced a joint resolution, presenting the thanks of Congress to General Taylor, and the officers and men under his command, for their gallant conduct at the siege of Monterey.

The army bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. Hannegan's amendment, to give 160 acres of land to all who serve twelve months in the army in Mexico. Mr. Summons of R. I. renewed his amendment to the bill, leaving it optional with the soldier to receive land, or one hundred dollars in 6 per cent. stock. The bounty land amendment as amended by Mr. Summons was agreed to. An amendment offered by Mr. Benton, providing for the appointment of four quartermasters to rank as majors; ten assistant quartermasters to rank as captains, and a regiment quartermaster for each regiment, was also agreed to; and the bill was then ordered to a third reading.

In the House.—Mr. Cooke's resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor was received.—Mr. Farran of Ohio, offered an amendment as the first resolution by adding—"While engaged in a war forced upon us by Mexico by the most flagrant acts, and finally by an invasion of one of the Southern States of the Union. Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, moved to amend the amendment, by adding that "nothing herein contained shall be construed into approbation of the terms of capitulation of Monterey. The entire amendment was then adopted—110 to 70. A motion to lay the subject on the table was negatived by a large majority; and the resolution then passed—103 to 62.

Mr. Cooke then moved to amend the title so as to read "resolutions of censure," instead of "thanks." Lost by 117 to 1.

Mr. Thompson of Miss., on leave offered a resolution calling on the President for all the correspondence with Gen. Taylor, not hitherto published, also for all correspondence with the quarter-master-general relative to transportation &c., for General Taylor's army, as well as the reports from Generals Harner and Quitman, relative to the operations of their respective brigades.

Mr. Ashmun moved to amend, so as to include a call for information pertaining to the return of Santa Anna to Mexico, so far as the President of the U. S. was connected therewith. Mr. A. made a speech explanatory of the subject of his amendment, and charging the administration with the design of sacrificing Gen. Taylor. Mr. Douglass replied and contended that the acts of the President show the reverse of such an imputation. Mr. Thompson followed. Without taking any action on the subject, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1.

In the Senate.—The House bill establishing post routes in Texas, was taken up and passed.

The Committee on Naval Affairs reported a bill to separate the staff from the line in the marine corps.

On the passage of the army bill to be enacted, Mr. Houston moved to recommit, and made a speech in favor of the volunteer system. Mr. Huntington also moved an amendment, which was not adopted, and the bill passed.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to Mr. Cameron's resolution of the 7th January, recommending an increase on duties as follows:—On coal 10 per cent; iron 10 per cent; on cloths and cassimeres, costing over \$4 per yard, 10 per cent; on brown, white, and refined sugar, 20 per cent; on cotton prints costing over 30 cents per square yard, 5 cents; on cotton goods not printed, costing over 20 cents per square yard, 5 per cent; on white and red lead, 10 per cent. These increased duties he estimates will produce \$1,418,000. Diminished duties of 5 per cent are recommended on axes, hammers, chisels, ploughshares, and cotton goods costing not over 8 cents per square yard, which will produce \$55,000. The tax on tea and coffee is again recommended, reduced to 15 per cent, and some few articles on the free list to be taxed, but none of any consequence.

The Senate, after going into executive session, adjourned.

In the House.—Mr. Thompson's resolution, calling for correspondence with Gen. Taylor, was again taken up. Mr. Ashmun's amendment, respecting information relative to Santa Anna's return to Mexico, was rejected, 76 to 99. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was negatived, 29 to 125. The resolution was then adopted, 101 to 63.

The bill from the Committee on foreign relations, reported by C. J. Ingersoll which moved to postpone the consideration of it to Monday.

Mr. Preston King proposed an amendment prohibiting slavery in new territories hereafter acquired. The amendment was declared not now in order, and Mr. Ingersoll's motion prevailed.

Mr. Reuben Chapman submitted a resolution calling for information why the Alabama regiment was retained on the Rio Grande, and not marched to Monterey to participate in that battle; and why Captain John McDuff was deprived of his command by Gen. Shields at Tampico and ordered home without a court martial. The resolution was adopted; and then, after discussion between Messrs Chapman and Douglass, it was reconsidered and laid on the table.

The bill for the reduction of costs in courts of admiralty against ships or vessels in certain cases, was passed; also a bill to regulate the carriage of messengers in merchant vessels.

The bill to authorize the relinquishment of government stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A communication from the President, in reply to the resolution calling for names of the members of Congress serving in Mexico, was ordered to be printed; also, communications from the Treasury and War Departments.

The bill making appropriations for revolutionary and other pensioners was taken up in Committee of the Whole. The Committee rose, being without a quorum, and then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

In the Senate.—A report was received from the War Department, with the annual returns of the militia.

On motion of Mr. Dix, the President was requested to transmit to the Senate all information in his possession relative to the importation of foreign criminals and paupers.

Mr. Sevier called up the three million bill for procuring peace with Mexico, and made a speech in its favor. Its object was to secure peace. The President and the Government were willing to make peace if Mexico would give us indemnity for the war, or New Mexico and Upper California. Mr. Miller replied that now for the first time the avowed object of the war was to get New Mexico and California. He could see no prospect of peace by voting this money. The war would still go on, and he believed when all expenses were paid it would be found that they amounted to one hundred million of dollars for the first year. Mr. Benton moved to postpone the bill until Thursday. Mr. Sevier opposed the motion. Mr. Calhoun favored it; he thought Sena-

tors on the other side had a right to ask the postponement; they had shown no disposition to prolong debate or cause delay in the adoption of Government measures, and had consumed less time than Senators on his side. The motion to postpone was agreed to—28 to 18. The bill to sell mineral lands in Michigan and Wisconsin was then taken up, amended and passed.

After an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House.—Mr. McClelland, from the Committee on Commerce, reported an amendatory bill for the improvement of rivers, which was read twice. Mr. T. Butler King, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill granting certain privileges to the New York Yacht Club. Read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Committee of the Whole, considered the bill making appropriations to the Military Academy and ordered it to be reported to the House. They then took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Mr. Wentworth addressed the Committee in opposition to the tax on tea and coffee.—Andrew Johnson and Columbus Delano, followed. Mr. Delano declared that the war was waged for the acquisition of slave territory, and that the war would end as soon as it was known that no more slave territory was to be or could be acquired by it. Mr. Wick closed the debate for today.

The bill making appropriations for the Military Academy at West Point, was read a third time and passed.

NEW YORK.

USELESS EXPERIMENTS.—A few weeks ago the Common Council passed a resolution authorizing the Park to be manured. More than a hundred Irishmen were employed to cart into that promenade an immense quantity of black and offensive mud. It is now ascertained that the ingredients of which this mud is composed, are such, as to have destroyed the roots of the grass formerly growing there.

LEAVE OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON AT NEW YORK.—The great steamer, designed to run between this port and Bremen, touching at Southampton, is to be launched at 9 o'clock this morning, at the yard of Messrs. Westervelt & Mackay. She is the largest steamer ever built in this country, having four decks, and her actual burthen exceeding 2,000 tons, though she is but 1700 tons Custom House measurement. She is 240 feet long. She carries two engines of 1000 horse power each. Capt. Hewitt, formerly of the packet ship Ulicia, has been selected to command her; and she will require a crew of about 100 men.—*Four, Commercial.*

THE SHIP GARRICK.—Over one hundred ships brought over by the Garrick, landed in New York on Thursday. They stated that they had eaten nothing for forty-eight hours, and had not the smallest means of procuring even a loaf of bread. They were conveyed in a body to the Station House and food provided for them.

BURGLES ARRESTED.—One of the efficient officers of Capt. Wiley, arrested a fellow named John Peterson on Sunday afternoon, while in the act of ransacking the premises of J. Burrell corner Broadway and Wall-st., which he entered by means of false keys. When first arrested he was asked:

"Where are you from?"

"Liverpool."

"What's your name?"

"Tim Terrapin, and I am one of the B'hoys."

This gentleman made a desperate effort to escape, but was finally secured and is now in safe keeping. On being examined his pockets were well supplied with loose change, and he had in his possession about fifty keys of various kinds, which were evidently the capital with which he transacted business.

SEVERELY CAPTURED.—A woman named Catherine Kane, was arrested, charged with robbing William McLaughlin of \$51, 51 in money. She slept in the third story of Mr. McLaughlin's house, and after she had taken the money, attempted to lower herself by a rope; but it so happened that her feet became entangled in the rope, and she was captured while suspended in the air, with her head where her feet should have been.

IMMIGRANTS.—The number of immigrants landed in this city during the month of January, just past, was 4663.—From Great Britain, 2284; from Sweden, 100; Germany, 708; Holland, 283; Belgium, 584; France, 644; miscellaneous, 110.—We gather these facts from the official accounts of the Custom-House.—*Express.*

HEAVY ROBBERY OF MONEY.—A gentleman named Joseph Elminger a boarder at Barretts Hotel 107 Murray street, had his trunk broken open, on Monday morning last, and the sum of \$630 stolen therefrom. Suspicion rests upon two young men who lodged at the house on Sunday night, and who were missing on the following day.

DOUBTFUL CASE.—A man named James Vossi was picked up, on Saturday night, roving about the street, and taken to the station house. On examining his case, the next morning, he appeared to be insane, but the sum of \$90 in gold was found tied around his body, and a couple of silver watches in his box. He was sent to the police office for further examination.

LOST.—A patent safe from the manufactory of Day, Newell & Day, with a newly invented lock, was recently placed in the New York Exchange, containing in one of its drawers a \$500 bill, which was to be the larval property of any individual who could open the safe by picking the lock.—Mr. Hobbs, a locksmith of that city, was shut up in the building on Tuesday night, and on making his appearance in the street on Wednesday morning, he had the \$500 in his possession.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A woman named Margaret Burns, residing at No. 23 Lewis street, aged about 64 years, was suddenly taken with vomiting on Monday afternoon, and expired in a few moments.

CHARITY.—A Mrs. Cox, of New York, has agreed to give fifty barrels of corn meal to be distributed among the poor in Ireland, if any vessel will carry them out gratuitously.

A WEALTHY BEGGAR.—The New York Globe says, that there is an old customer, dressed in mean habiliments, with a threadbare overcoat—sleeves turned inside, and a sort of steepled crowned hat, dilapidated and rusty, around which an indecent crape band is wrapped, who daily seats himself on some door stone in Chatham street, with one of the Tract House publications in his hand, soliciting alms in a kind of mendicant pantomime, which shows that he is proficient in his business. This begging knave is always warmly clad, though his outside garments seem the extreme of wretchedness, and is said to be worth some \$10,000, having a son who is now a physician in New York, in good practice.

We have recently been amused by a novel method of "tract distribution" invented by a sea going man in this city. This jolly son of Neptune is not at all of a religious cast, but is a practical joker of the most successful kind. He occasionally dresses himself in full searig, his turtailin graced with streaming ribbons, and his whole appearance indicating the sailor, just landed, and flush with money. In one of his jacket pockets lies most enticingly a pocket book, well stuffed, not with bank notes, but with the most stinging and biting titles to be found, on *stealing, penance, and other topics*, suited to the case of the chevaliers d'industrie. Thus accoutred, our hero lounges through the Park and other crowded thoroughfares, where the light fingered gentry "most do congregate." It is not usually very long before his trap takes effect; and our merry fellow finds that the mortifying bait is stolen. He then goes home contented and "hugely tickled," as he conceives the vexation of the "Artful Dodger" when he finds for what a prize he has risked the Penitentiary.—*Tribune.*

## ARMY & NAVY NEWS.

NARROW ESCAPE OF MAY'S DRAGOONS.—

The brig Georgiana, from Tampico 14th instant, arrived at New Orleans 22d of January. Col. Kinney arrived at Tampico on the 12th, direct from Victoria with despatches from Gen. Taylor to General Shields, to suspend operations for the present. He entered Victoria with General Quitman on the 9th. Gen. Quitman drove the Mexicans before him the last thirty or forty miles before entering Victoria. The Mexicans were very reluctant to give up the place, but went out on one side as Quitman entered on the other. Gen. Quitman having no cavalry, could not pursue them.

Col. Kinney parted with Gen. Taylor at Matamorales, and pushed on with Gen. Quitman to Victoria and thence alone to Tampico. There was no reason to suppose that Gen. Butler and General Worth had moved from Saltillo, though it was so reported. The Mexican army, it was believed was not far off. The Mexican soldiers seen in the neighborhood of Saltillo, are now supposed to have been advanced parties of fifteen hundred or two thousand men kept on this side of the desert, between Saltillo and San Luis, to destroy the water tanks, in case the American Army should move in force in the direction of San Luis, which precludes the idea of any serious attack being contemplated upon Gen. Worth or General Wool, the object of the Mexicans being to keep watch upon the American forces, to retreat before any advance and to cut off supplies of water.

Col. Kinney brought a rumor to Tampico that fifteen thousand Mexicans were to attack Saltillo on the 27th ult., and verbal news was brought by the Georgiana to N. Orleans to the effect that Santa Anna had placed himself between Taylor and Worth, with thirty-five thousand men, and a general action was immediately expected. This is probably a mere repetition of rumors before received by the way of Matamoros. Private letters express very little doubt of large Mexican forces, mostly cavalry, being at Tula, at the last dates, under Gen. Valencia. Gens. Urrea, Romeo, and Fernandez were also reported in that vicinity.

On the first of January, Gen. Taylor, sent forward Col. May to examine the mountain passes between Matamorales and Labadores. On his return he took another pass leading to Linares, and was attacked by a large body of the enemy, and his rear guard cut off by rolling stones into the pass, which, was scarcely wide enough for a single horseman. Col. May got through with the main body of his force and reached a spot where he was enabled to dismount and return to succor the rear guard. But it was too late, as the enemy had retreated with their prisoners. Col. May's force consisted of about 80 men, of whom he lost 11, with their horses, and 7 pack mules. The gallant little squad fought bravely and effectually, but what extent of damage they did to the enemy was not accurately known.

Gen. Taylor, Twigg, Patterson, and Pillow were at Victoria with a large force. Gen. Shields with six hundred and fifty men, marched from Tampico on the 10th towards Altamira, with the supposed intention of opening communications with Gen. Taylor at Victoria. From two to three thousand Mexican troops were between Tampico and Victoria, with which it was supposed Gen. Shields might have an engagement. The force remaining at Tampico numbered 950 men. The Tampico market was amply supplied with American merchandise.

Col. Kinney states that the Mexican force at San Luis amounts to thirty thousand men, and he estimates their entire force in the field at fifty thousand men. The capture of Tampico, he says had created the greatest excitement throughout the country. Genis. Butler, Worth and Wool had at Saltillo eight thousand men, considered the flower of the army. Col. Kinney speaks confidently of our success in case of an engagement at Saltillo. Genis. Taylor and Patterson, with six thousand men, are at Victoria, waiting orders from General Scott.

COURT MARTIAL AT NORFOLK.—The Naval General Court Martial ordered to convene on board the U. S. ship Pennsylvania, yesterday. Present—Commanders Stewart, Commodore Downes and Turner, Captains Storer, Dulany, Mayo and Armstrong, members. George Blow, Esq., Judge Advocate.

The case of Commander Periffin was taken up.—*Review, Jan. 27.*

Correspondence of the New Orleans Delta.

Gen. Taylor visited the Illinois Volunteers yesterday, and the way the boys crowded around him, threatened immediate suffocation. By way of salutation, I verily believe the old General pulled at his cap five thousand times, and I was looking every minute to see him pull the frontpiece off. The General was mounted on a large and gentle mule, while his orderly rode a splendid dragoon horse, and was himself dressed in a clean and handsome uniform, while the General had on that same old black frock coat, and a big Mexican straw hat. Mr. Fannin, the orderly, got about six salutes to Taylor's one, the "Suckers" taking him for the General, and wondering why they called him old Taylor. When at last they found out that the old ranchero was the sure-enough General, they inferred from his plain appearance, that it would be nothing amiss to offer him a hand to shake, and they went at it with such good will, that by the time the two regiments finished squeezing it, there could have been little feeling left in it. As he rode off there were many who wondered whether that was the animal on which he charged the Mexicans.

FATE OF A JERSEY SOLDIER.—Soon after the commencement of the present war with Mexico a young man named John Miller, a resident of Salem, enlisted in the U. S. Dragoons, and was sent to the seat of war. We have been shown an extract of a letter dated "Hospital, Matamoros, Dec. 22, 1846," addressed by him to his mother in Salem. He states that he was in the battle of Monterey on the second day (23d Sept.) when a 10lb. howitzer shell bursting over his head, killed two of his comrades outright, took off two of the middle fingers of his right hand, tore his right leg, and killed his horse. Soon after he received a musket ball in his left breast and another in the fleshy part of his left arm. While he was thus disabled he was stabbed by a lancer in his left side. After lying three months in the hospital at Matamoros he at length became convalescent, and at the time of writing was daily expecting his discharge from service. Of course he will be entitled to a pension of \$8 a month. So much for glory.—*Salem (West Jersey) Standard.*

PRINTERS IN THE ARMY.—It is computed that over five hundred printers have enlisted for the Mexican war within the last three months.

THE BOMB SHELLS.—It seems according to a statement in the Albany Argus, that not only Messrs. Townsend & Co. declined the offer to cast bomb shells at four cents per pound, for thirty days, but two others of our most experienced founders, Messrs. Rathbone & Co. and Messrs. Ransom & Co., who have been for many years largely engaged in the foundry business, after a careful and close calculation as to the cost of making shells, declined execution of the order which they received at the same time with the founders who accepted the contracts. It is also stated that an extensive founder in Philadelphia declined an order for casting bomb shells for sixty days, at a less price than five cents per pound. The cost for fixtures, flasks, patterns, &c. necessary to cast shells, is not less than \$15.00 to \$21.00 for each foundry.

LOBOS.—This is the name of an island 43 miles south of Tampico, where it is conjectured the new levies will rendezvous previous to the descent upon Vera Cruz.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE IN HOPKINTON.—On Thursday of last week, there was argued before the Court of Common Pleas, at East Cambridge, the amount of damages which should be paid to Dr. Harris, of Ashland, by John Gibson, of Hopkinton, for not turning out of the road when Dr. H. passed, and which occasioned the breaking of his sulky. The jury decided that Gibson should pay \$27 and costs, amounting in all to upwards of one hundred dollars. The verdict so distressed Mr. Gibson, who is 73 years of age, that on Saturday morning he rose early and then took a rope and fastened it around the neck of his wife, and then attached it to the bed-post. The noise produced by the strangulation caused one of the family to enter the room, and in time to save the life of Mrs. G., who, we are informed, has been an invalid for a number of years. As the door was opened, Mr. Gibson immediately went to the barn, where he was in about five minutes afterwards found dead hanging by the neck. It is supposed that he had prepared the rope the evening previous. The verdict of the inquest, as rendered by Coroner Mirick was, "That the deceased came to his death by his own hands, by hanging himself with a rope in his barn, in a deranged state of mind, caused by a recent lawsuit."—*Boston Traveller.*

MOST HORRIBLE.—The Troy Post states that an inquest was held, last Monday, on the dead body of a child belonging to a Mrs. Cody, some fourteen months old, which was murdered under the following circumstances. It appears that Mrs. Cody, while holding her baby in her arms, got into an altercation with Mrs. Ryan, when the latter dashed a quantity of boiling water upon Mrs. Cody, scalding her badly, and taking off the hair and skin from the child, scalding it so dreadfully, that after lingering in horrible agonies from Wednesday until Saturday, it died. The verdict was in accordance with the above facts, and a warrant was issued for the woman Ryan.

A desperate attempt was made on Friday night by four burglars to rob the house of Mr. Stephen Voorhies, at Flatlands, L. I. They had reached Mr. V.'s bedside when he awoke, and demanded "\$1000 or his life." He gave a sudden start from the bed, bounded down stairs, and had partly opened the front door to escape and give the alarm, when one of the scoundrel fired at him with a fowling piece, the contents of which, however, fortunately lodged in the door, instead of the body of Mr. Voorhies as intended, and he escaped and gave the alarm. But of course, when assistance arrived the murderous villains were among the missing.



## NEWPORT MERCURY,

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 6, 1847.

**FIRE IN FALL RIVER.**—A fire broke out on Wednesday evening, about 11 o'clock, in the "hot dry shed," of the American Print Works, the roof of which was nearly consumed. About 1100 pieces of cloth were nearly destroyed. The estimated damage on the building and goods covered \$5000. There was insurance at the Washington and American offices in Providence, as well as at the agencies of the Hartford and Protection offices.

**NEW JERSEY SENATOR.**—The Legislature of N. Jersey, has re-elected the present Senator Jacob W. Miller, a Whig, for the next term of six years, by 49 votes, against 23 for Garrett D. Wall, formerly a Senator, and the Democratic candidate.

**TROOPS FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.**—The ship Indiana and bark Alabama, with United States troops, sailed from New York on Friday for Brazil Santiago.

The New Loan and Treasury Note Bill, has been signed by the President.

The packet ship Garrick, which was ashore on the coast of New Jersey, was got off, on Friday, after discharging her cargo, and was towed to N. York. Some accounts say she received but little damage; others say none.

The following gentlemen, have consented to act as managers at the Ball to be given in the Ocean House on the 22d inst.—

COL. WM. GILPIN, JOHN G. WEAVER,  
COL. C. D. WEDDEN, H. H. STEVENS,  
CAPT. G. B. KNOWLES, PHILIP RIDER.

The death of the wife of Edgar A. Poe is recorded in the New York Tribune of Monday.—She died of pulmonary consumption, in the 25th year of her age.

Two gentlemen of New Orleans, Messrs. Barnard and Jewell, have made permanent arrangements to publish a paper in Tampico, and leave on the 20th to commence and carry on the enterprise. The name of this new journal is to be the "Tampico Sentinel."

The Mobile Herald says, on the 22d ult, they had the coldest day ever known there. There was not a drop of water uncongealed in the streets.

## REDWOOD LIBRARY AND ATHENÆUM.

At the annual meeting of this Company in September last, the propriety of celebrating the Centennial anniversary of the enactment of its charter, which was granted by the General Assembly, August 24th, 1747, came under consideration, and, after debate, was referred to the Board of Directors. The Directors, we understand, concurring in the propriety of a celebration, and anxious to impart to it all the attraction and interest, which the best talents can confer, have unanimously requested the Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER, President of the Company, to prepare and deliver an Address on that occasion, which we are gratified to learn, he has consented to undertake. A meeting of the Company preparatory to arrangements for the celebration, will be held at some convenient day, to be named hereafter, of which due notice will be given by the Directors.

*Herald & Rhode Islander.*

A storm commenced on Wednesday from the South-East, and towards evening increased to a gale. The wind blew with great violence, until about 9 o'clock, when it began to lull.

The ventilating roof of the pudding mill, at the Iron Works, was blown off, a part of the gable end of the building were blown down, and the bricks fell inside, where about fifty men were at work. Several of them were injured, and one man was struck on the skull with a brick, and it is feared mortally injured. A part of the roof was blown into an adjoining lumber yard, and the slates were driven two or three inches into the solid timbers. Some of the slates were thrown against the adjacent houses, breaking the windows and producing great confusion and alarm.—The steam pipe was carried away by the roof, and the steam poured into the interior, adding greatly to the alarm, but without producing any injury. About half the roof of the depot of the Boston Railroad was blown away.

Many chimneys were blown down and other considerable damage was done to houses in the city. The roads have been gullied in many places in the vicinity, but not very badly.

*Providence Journal of yesterday.*

**RUMOR OF PEACE.**—A passenger from the South, who arrived in Washington on Sunday evening, reports a rumor that the Mexican congress had accepted the United States' proposition of peace and authorized the appointment of peace commissioners to meet similar commissioners from the U. States government.

According to experiments made in Prussia, iron cannon bronzed, though one third less in thickness than ordinary cannon, will bear a larger charge of powder.

All newspaper history proves that the constant grumbler at any particular newspaper is the most incessant borrower of it, and we may add, that he has not sense enough to be ashamed of himself.

In the Baltimore Prison, there is an old negro who was convicted forty years ago of the murder of his master, and was sentenced to be hung, but which was commuted to imprisonment for life. Old Bob, as they call him, seems not desirous of liberty.

A horse in Albany became unmanageable, and during his kickings and plunges ran a shaft completely through his body.

Peter C. Brooks is considered to be the wealthiest man in New-England. His property is estimated at \$6,900,000. His income, according to that valuation, is nearly a thousand dollars per day.

A lump of gold, weighing 388 dwts., and worth at least \$800, has been found in the mine worked by Johnson and Causler, of Lincoln, N. C.

**CAUTION TO PARENTS.**—A lad 12 years old, son of Mr. William P. Allison, of Upper Middletown, Conn., committed suicide by hanging himself.

## BY THE MAIL.

**OCEAN NEARNESS.**—The Atlantic and Pacific rivers of South America flow from the Andes, and the sources of streams which find the ocean thousands of miles apart are almost within a stone's throw of each other. Dr. Tschudi in his Travels in Peru, thus mentions a case of this sort:

At the pass of Antarrango, 15,600 feet above the level of the sea, Dr. Tschudi found two small lakes, scarcely thirty paces asunder. One of these is the source of the river San Mateo, which flows westward, passes Lima under the name of the Rimac, and discharges itself into the Pacific Ocean; the other sends its waters through a number of small mountain lakes to the river Pachacaca, a diminutive tributary of the mighty Amazon. The worthy doctor confesses that he could not resist the temptation to disturb the order of nature, by transporting a jug-full of the water intended for the Atlantic, into the lake communicating with the Pacific.

**PECULIAR CASE OF CONSCIENCE.**—A few days since, Mr. Caleb Loring, of this town, lost a pocket book, containing some valuable papers and about thirty-seven dollars. No clue to its recovery was found, and he was about to advertise. But to-day he received through the Post Office an anonymous letter from Boston, stating that the writer had picked up the pocket book in question, the day it was lost, while going to the cars. The papers he returns—but adds, that the winter has gone hard with him, and being in want, he has appropriated the money to his own use; but, if his life be spared till Spring, the thirty-seven dollars shall be returned. So we must wait till Spring, before the effects of his conscience be fully developed.

*Worcester Eve. Budget, Friday.*

**ANOTHER CASE OF CONSCIENCE.**—The Collector of the Customs for the District of Boston and Charlestown, says the Boston Transcript, acknowledges the receipt of fifty-nine dollars, from some person unknown—which amount is stated to be due to the United States for duties on articles introduced in violation of law.

**LARGE ROBBERY IN BOSTON.**—One of the boldest and most extensive robberies that ever occurred in Boston, was consummated some time between Saturday evening and Monday morning. The store of Messrs. Troit & Currier, jewellers, and D. B. Widdifield & Co., corner of Washington and Milk streets, was broken into by some villains, and between \$8,000 and \$10,000 carried away.

The most valuable and least bulky articles were taken away; and the thieves seem to have worked at their leisure, having indulged in a luncheon, the remains of which they left. It is supposed that they secreted themselves in a store-room above the store, on Saturday.

The store was opened by the owners on Monday morning, at 7 o'clock. It is doubtful whether the robbers remained in the city, left by one of the morning trains, or intended to go by the steamer Hibernia.

Quite a number of watches belonging to customers were also stolen.

**CARPET FACTORY AT AUBURN.**—Josiah Barber Esq. is erecting a large carpet factory at Auburn. The building is five stories high, the basement used as a machine shop 150 feet long by 50 wide, and of sufficient capacity for 90 power looms, each of which can turn out 20 yards of carpeting a day, making 1800 yards daily. A power loom is to be used, invented by Mr. Avery Babbitt of Auburn, said to be more simple in its construction, and consequently cheaper than those in use at Lowell. The capital to be employed in the erections and business is to be 100,000. This is a commendable specimen of individual enterprise.

**ACCIDENT.**—An estimable young lady, about nineteen years of age, a daughter of Chauncey Bowman, of Blooming Grove, met with an accident on Monday evening last, which resulted in her death. On the evening in question she was returning home from Chester in a one horse wagon, with a young gentleman. Two young men, acquaintances, who were on foot a mile from Chester, concealed themselves beside the road for the purpose of surprising the young gentleman and lady in the wagon as they came along. Daring suddenly across the track they frightened the horse, which the first spring threw the young gentleman from the wagon, and ran with the young lady about a mile, when she was thrown out and her skull most shockingly fractured. She lingered in a state of insensibility until Tuesday morning, when she expired.

*Newburgh Telegraph, Thursday.*

**ALLEYED FRAUD IN INDIAN MEAL.**—A sample of meal has been exhibited to us this morning as coming from the New Brunswick Landing Mills, which was evidently made by grinding the corn and cob together. The sample is said to have been taken from the lot ground at the above named mills and shipped to the order of Messrs. Woodhull & Minurn, in New York, for the European market. Rumors have been abroad concerning a fraud of this sort for some weeks, and the exhibition of the sample before us, together with other testimony which we have received, make it an imperative public duty to call public attention to the subject. This is due to the parties implicated, as well as to our State and the country at large, which would be disgraced by such a base attempt to defraud and impose upon the people of another country. We trust that the manufacturers, and the enterprising house in New York, will be able to satisfy the public mind on the subject, and put an end to the current statements to which we have referred.

The process of making this spurious meal is said to be this. After the corn and cob are ground together, the product is kiln-dried and then ground again, in order to make it resemble pure meal as nearly as possible. The sample may be seen at this office.—*Newark Adv. of Monday.*

**KEEP YOUR TEMPER.**—A Mr. Pauling, in attempting to correct a refractory slave in New Orleans, seriously hurt his hand.—In the course of a year he paid one physician's bill for attendance of \$500, another for \$600, a third for \$1000, a fourth for \$300, and is now carrying on a suit against another doctor who claims \$1600 for attendance and medicine for that unfortunate hand. The doctors' bills alone would have purchased a dozen slaves.

A most singular murder occurred at Toronto last week. A man named Thomas Lavelle, had incurred the anger of his wife; and when he was asleep she pierced the corner of his eye with a small cambric needle, causing instant death. The wound left no trace to view, and it was only by the most minute examination that the clue to his death was discovered.

**WOODEN BEESWAX.**—Indian meal is too dear now to use for adulterating beeswax. A merchant has brought us a round cake which is composed of a round block of wood, plated only with wax. It is of no use to send such things here, for beeswax is inspected on the free trade plan, that is, every buyer for himself, and so blocks of wood do not pass unobserved. The country trader who "took it in," was probably the one taken in by it, so that the perpetrator of the fraud will not be easily detected.—The country dealers must look out for themselves.—*Boston Courier.*

Monroe Edwards died Friday morning, in the Prison Hospital at Sing Sing, of consumption, after an illness of only about three weeks. Thus has ended the career of a man endowed by Nature with talents that might have fitted him for eminent usefulness but which were prostituted to the injury of his fellow men and the destruction of his own peace and happiness. No relations or friends, save his companions in punishment were present to mitigate the suffering of his last hours, and he will sleep in the prison burial ground with no memorial of his name or fate. Is not the way of the transgressor hard!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## Meteorological Diary, for January.

Thermom.	WINDS	General Aspect
° F.	° F.	OF THE WEATHER.
1 40 54 44	SW	Cloudy Clear Cloudy
2 38 50 42	NE	Cloudy Cloudy Fog
3 38 48 32	SW	Cloudy Clear Clear
4 32 48 40	NE	Cloudy Cloudy Rain
5 38 50 42	SW	Clear Clear Clear
6 33 48 38	SW	do do do
7 32 52 45	SW	Cloudy Rain Rain
8 24 28 20	W	Clear Clear Clear
9 19 28 22	W	Clear Clear Cloudy
10 14 38 38	NE	Cloudy Cloudy Snow
11 34 35 24	NE	Snow Snow Cloudy
12 17 28 18	W	Clear all day
13 18 32 40	SW	Clear Clear Cloudy
14 40 47 38	SW	Clear Clear Clear
15 35 50 44	SW	Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy
16 37 48 38	SW	Rain Rain Cloudy
17 20 35 20	SW	Clear Clear Clear
18 10 40 40	SE	Cloudy Snow Rain
19 33 30 20	SW	Clear Clear Clear
20 18 24 22	SW	do do do
21 20 28 18	SW	do do do
22 10 24 20	W	do do do
23 30 33 38	SW	do do do
24 30 38 34	SW	do do do
25 23 31 24	NE	do do do
26 29 38 40	SE	Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy
27 32 34 20	SW	Clear Clear Clear
28 14 28 22	SW	do do do
29 30 38 40	SW	Clear Cloudy Rain
30 40 32 25	SW	Clear Clear Clear
31 18 24 20	SW	do do do

Mean average of this Month, 32 66  
Mean do. of Jan. last year, 32 03  
Mean do. of Jan. 1844, the coldest { 25 25  
Jan. in 30 years.  
Mean do. of Jan. 1840, the warm- { 37 01  
est Jan. in 30 years.

**REMARKS.**—The Month has been but little warmer than the corresponding Month last year.  
The lowest average of the Mercury this Month was 10°, last year 4°, last year there were 4 days where the Mercury was at 10°, and below, this year but one day.

**BRIGHTON MARKET, MONDAY, February 1.**  
(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

At market 455 Beef Cattle, 1465 Sheep, and 150 Swine.

**PRICES.**  
Beef Cattle.—Higher prices were obtained, and we advance our quotations, viz: extra 6 25 a 6 50; first quality 5 50; second 5 25 a 5 75; third 4 50 a 5.  
Working Oxen.—Sales at \$70, 85, and \$100.  
Sheep.—Sales at 2 50, 3 4 50, and 58.  
Swine.—No lots to peddle. At retail 4 4 a 6.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Subject of 66-morrow evening's lecture at the Mill Street Church—

*Luther in his watch-tower.*

Services commence at 6 4 o'clock.

Rev. C. F. FREY, a converted Jew, is expected to preach at the 2d Baptist Church, to-morrow. Service to commence at the usual hours.

## FEMALE BEAUTY-CULPABLE NEGLECT.

It has been observed by visitors from all countries, as well as by persons of the best cultivated taste in this, that in no country is there a larger class of female beauty and excellence, than in this town. Yet, while the shoemaker, dress-maker and milliner are engaged in adorning "Nature's best and truest beauty," it is inconceivable how any person, more especially a lady, can manifest so much neglect on this point, when a "never failing remedy" can be obtained at Dr. R. R. Hazard's, near the State House, and asking for Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic, which will perfectly restore this only neglected point of Female beauty.

What is a dollar or two to complete the crowning point of Female beauty?

## MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. GEORGE M. HAZARD to Miss ALMIRA SWICK, of this place.

## DEATHS.

In this town, on the 16th inst, Mrs. AMY B. CARPONE, daughter of Mr. John Sandford, of Portsmouth, in the 28th year of her age.

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. LOUIS BAKER, in the 62d year of his age.

In Middlebury, on the 30th of January, Mrs. ELIZABETH BAKER, widow of the late Gideon Baker, in the 91st year of her age.

## MARINE LIST.

## ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, January 30.

Bark Re'm, Lewis, fm Providence for New York; Brigadier, Sherman, fm Indian Ocean for Bristol, 450 bbls sp oil.

Sunday, January 31.

Brigs Algonquin, Mayberry, fm Cardenas for Providence, and sailed; Industry, Parker, fm New Haven for St. Croix.

Schrs Camillus C. Briskie, Baker, fm New York for Providence.

Sloop Midas, French, fm Providence for New York; Jas. Lamphere, Kenny, fm Providence for New York.

MONDAY, February 1.

Brigs Erie, Baker, fm Philadelphia for Boston; Oceana, Jordan, fm Trinidad for Boston; Alphonse, Brown, fm Matanzas, &c do.

Schrs Gust, Fuller, fm Frankfurt for New York; Splendid, Crowell, fm Boston for do; Spy, Racy, fm Salem for do; Escher & Eliza, Clark, fm Eastport for New York; Cate Aubrey, Poor, fm Portland for New York.

TUESDAY, February 2.

Schrs Forrest, Bank, fm Machias for N. York; Triumph, Williams, fm Fall River for do; Mary, Haws, fm Providence for Norfolk.

WEDNESDAY, February 3.

Schrs Rowena, Young, fm Boston for Fredericksburg; Resper, Loring, fm Boston for Savannah.

THURSDAY, February 4.

Schrs Mullum, Minter, fm St. Domingo for Boston; Splendid, Cook, fm Norfolk for Providence; Thomas H. Thompson, Brown, fm Richmond for do.

FRIDAY, February 5.

Sloop Arion, Hudson, fm Providence for New York; Crusade, fm Warren for New York; Three Brothers, Ferguson, fm Bristol for New York.

## MARINE MEMORANDA.

At Rio Grande, Dec. 12th, brig Hyder Ali, Swasey, fm Lisbon.

Ship Mariana, Phillips, c'd at New York for New Orleans 2d.

Arr at Wilmington, N. C. 28th, brig Annawan, Swasey, home.

Schrs Emily B. Souder, Almy, c'd fm Galveston, 20th ult, for Attakapas.

At Belle, Hon. Jan. 5th, brig Robert Bruce, Wadsworth, fm New York, arr Dec. 22, and s'd Jan. 7th, for Santa Thomas; schrs Nile, Cook, fm do, s'd s'd 14th for Mullins River. In port, schrs Eliza, Wadsworth, fm New York, arr Dec. 29; Monterey, do, arr Dec. 28th, both lds. for New York.

Sloop Vigilant, Henth, c'd at New York the 1st for Providence.

Grat New York 24, brig Prince de Joinville, for Calcutta.

Schrs Feb. 2d, noon, East Hampton distant 20 miles, ship Louis Phillips, fm New York for Havre, snowing fast at the time.

## To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, January Session, A. D. 1847.

The undersigned having been for that purpose appointed a committee by the Town of Newport, in legal town meeting assembled, in the name and behalf of said Town, beg leave to

Respectfully represent, that in the opinion of the qualified Electors of said Town, and of the inhabitants generally, important alterations in the form of its government, and in the variety and extent of its powers are required for the greater safety, peace, good order and efficient government thereof.

That its maritime position—the number and pursuits of its permanent population—the difficulty (without frequent applications to the General Assembly for new and enlarged powers,) of meeting exigencies as they arise—the delays and uncertainties in enforcing the local laws by the present Common Law Courts—the jurisdiction as now established of the Town Council as a Court of Probate—the defective organization of the Fire Department, and the general inefficiency of its internal police—are some among the causes which strongly indicate the superiority of a City form of government over that of a Town, as towns are now established, for the effective good government of the Town of Newport.

These and considerations similar to these, have induced the Town to desire a City Charter, the more especially, as satisfactory evidence is furnished by Cens, that a change of government does not necessarily, and in the present instance probably would not burden the citizens with much, if any additional expense.

Actuated, therefore, by a sincere desire for a government that shall be more complete and efficient, and at the same time as little burdensome as possible, the Town have duly caused to be framed and have accepted the bill for an Act of Incorporation as a City, which the Committee having been so instructed, herewith submit to the Hon. General Assembly.

Whereupon, "in the name and behalf of said Town, the Committee pray the Hon. Assembly to grant to said Town, a Charter of Incorporation in conformity to the provisions of said Bill, with such alterations and amendments thereof, as the General Assembly may deem proper. And as in duty bound, will ever pray.

GEORGE TURNER,  
RICHARD K. RANDOLPH,  
ROBERT P. LEE,  
BENJ. FINCH,  
SILAS H. COTRELL,

Newport, Jan. 4, 1847.

True copy—witness—

HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

## STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, January Session, A. D. 1847.

Upon the Petition of the Town of Newport, praying for an Act of Incorporation thereof as a City.

Voted and Resolved, That said petition be and the same hereby is referred to the next session of the General Assembly, and that in the mean time, the petitioners give notice of the pendency and prayer thereof, by causing a copy of said petition with this vote thereon, to be published at least once each week, for three successive weeks, in each of the Newspapers printed in said Town of Newport, immediately after the rising of this General Assembly.

True copy—witness—

HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

## It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The second section of the act of which the present act is in amendment, shall be, and the same is hereby so far altered, that the time designated in said section, within which the powers conferred on watchmen in said town may be exercised, be, and the same is extended to the whole time said watchmen shall be a-tually on duty by order of the town, or town council of said Newport.

True copy—witness—

HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

DOCT. SHERMAN'S LOZENGES, Orie's Tooth Paste, and Olanconian, at 25 cents a bottle.

At R. J. TAYLOR'S, Agent for Newport.

Feb. 3.

Court of Probate, Newport, February 1, 1847.

PETER P. REMINGTON, Administrator on the estate of

MARY H. EASTON,

late of Newport, single woman, dec., presents his final account for administration on said estate for allowance.

The same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at Newport, on the first Monday in March, at the Town Hall, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, February 1st, 1847.

ISAIAH BURDICK, guardian of the person and estate of

JAMES ANTHONY,

presents his guardianship account on his estate for allowance.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in March next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, February 1, 1847.

HANNAH FOWLER, and Robert R. Carr, administrators on the estate of

THOMAS FOWLER,

late of Newport, dec., present their first account on said estate for allowance.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall, in Newport, on the first Monday in March next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice is ordered to be given by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, February 1, 1847.

AN instrument in writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of

ELIZABETH BURLINGHAM,

late of Newport, widow dec., was presented by William Burlingham, for Probate and for letters of administration thereon, with the will annexed.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall, in Newport, on the first Monday in March next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested, may appear at said time and place and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, February 1, 1847.

SAMUEL ENGS, Executor of George Eng's estate, presents said George Eng's guardianship account on the estate of



**Marine and Fire Insurance.**

THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures, Buildings, and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS on favorable terms. The capital stock

**\$150,000**

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.  
DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 30, 1844.  
William Rhodes, Wilbur Kelly, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Tully D. Bowen, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, Jabez Bullock, and Walker Humphrey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.  
WILBER KELLY, President.  
ALLEN O. BICK, Secretary.  
American Insurance Co.'s Office, Feb. 7, 1846.

**PAPER WAREHOUSE.**

No. 9, Burling Slip, New York.

CYRUS W. FIELD offers for sale at the lowest Manufacturers' prices, a very extensive assortment of PAPER, comprising every possible variety, adapted to the wants of consumers in all sections of the country. Paper of all kinds made to order at short notice.  
The stock of PRINTING PAPER is unusually large, a part of which is of very superior quality.

**Paper Makers Materials**  
of every description, imported and kept constantly on hand, viz:—Fellings, Wire Cloth, Foundrymen, Wire, Bleaching Powder, Blue, Ultramarine, Tint, &c., &c.

**RABBS.**  
Canvass, Bale Rope, Grass Rope, Bagging, &c., &c., purchased for which the highest price in Cash will be paid.  
New York, July 25, 1846.

**Dandelion and Tomato Panacea.**

THIS wonderful compound combines Medical Powers over all other preparations ever formed for the relief of those diseases for which it is recommended, such as Headache, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Noises in the Head, Bad taste in the Mouth, Nausea or sickness in the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Pain after eating, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Jaundice, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Piles, Coughs, Colds, Pain in the side, back, limbs and joints, Rheumatism, all Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous Humors, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous Eruptions of the Skin, General debility, &c.

It is particularly recommended in cases of Indigestion and DYSPEPSIA. The following are some of its distressing symptoms: palpitation of the heart, heartburn, loss of appetite, pain after eating, languor, melancholy, restlessness, &c. It will cure the worst diseases of RHEUMATISM,

and will eradicate mercury from the system, infinitely faster and better than the common Sarsaparilla preparation. The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is, as all must be aware, from the ingredients of which it is compounded, the best as well as the safest.

**SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINE**  
now before the public. Spring and Summer are the seasons when

**DIARRHŒA & DYSENTERY**  
prevails, only use a wine glass of the Panacea in the morning for one or two days and you will get immediate relief.

It has proved itself a most astonishing and effectual remedy for the worst of all maladies, **THE PILES**, because it cleanses and enables the stomach to discharge into the bowels, and causes a free circulation, and regulates the whole system, and thereby prevents

**COSTIVENESS.**  
In case of Costiveness, either of recent or long standing, it has proved itself effectual after all other remedies have failed.

**SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL**  
and all other eruptions of the skin are caused by the impure state of the blood, and to have pure blood a medicine should be occasionally taken.—The Panacea is wonderful in its effects for purifying and

**CLEANSING THE BLOOD**  
and is therefore a preventative for all eruptions of the skin and will eradicate

**HUMORS**  
of long standing, and in fact it is requisite for the promotion of

**GOOD HEALTH**  
from the most exhausted constitutions.  
For sale by JAMES KIDDER, Jr., East Boston: Halburton & Co., 12 State street; Reading & Co., 8 State street; J. S. Broughton, 130 Washington street, and by Druggists and appointed agents in city and country.

For sale in Newport, by Dr. R. R. HAZARD, R. J. TAYLOR, and C. G. C. HAZARD.

**Coal for Sale.**

WHITE ASH COAL, a very superior article, for Stoves or Furnaces, for sale in the Lump at \$6 per ton of 2240 lbs., delivered. Also, broken and screened Red Ash Coal at \$6½.  
Apply at the Office in the Perry Mill, or to WM. GARDNER, Agent.

**TO LET.**

And possession given immediately.

THE STORE No. 99 Thames street, formerly occupied by J. Goodspeed. For further particulars apply to GEO. H. NORMAN, January 9, 1847.

**The Mutual Benefit**

**LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
NO. 11, WALL STREET, N. Y.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Company in this town and vicinity, is now prepared to receive applications from those who may wish to effect Insurance on their Lives, receive Annuities or Endowments.  
For particulars as to rates, premiums, &c., apply to JOHN D. NORTHAM, Agent.  
C. Corron, M. D. Medical Examiner.

N. B. This Company promises advantages for Life Insurance, which are offered by no similar Institution in this country, and is now doing a very successful business, having issued since the 1st of May, 1171 Policies, the premium on which amount to \$100,895 25 cts.  
Newport, March 26, 1846.

**Notice.**

THE subscriber requests all persons having demands against him to call and receive their pay; and all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment.  
All old accounts and notes which remain unpaid after the 1st of March next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.  
Dec. 19, 1846. HENRY OMAN.

**Assignee's Notice.**

THE subscribers having received an assignment from SANFORD BELL, and CHARLES E. BELL, of this town, of all their estate, real, personal, and mixed, for the benefit of their Creditors, as set forth in said Instrument, hereby request all persons indebted to said Sanford Bell or Charles E. Bell, to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having demands to present them for adjustment.  
PELEG CLARKE, } Assignees.  
JOSIAH S. MUNRO, }  
Newport, Dec. 4, 1846.

**Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery and Photographers Furnishing Depots.**

AWARDED the Gold and Silver Medals, four first premiums, and two highest honors at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid Colored Daguerreotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.  
Instructions given in the art.  
A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 231 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut street; Boston, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover streets; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore street; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Portland, Me., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main streets; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vieux Rue de Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church street.  
July 4, 1846.

**Groceries, Wholesale and Retail.**

**WILLIAM NEWTON,**  
AT THE OLD STAND  
NO. 150,  
THAMES STREET,  
HAS constantly on hand PURE LIQUORS & CHOICE WINES, and an extensive stock of Foreign Fruit, Teas and choice Family Groceries, which are offered as usual, at the lowest market prices.  
(January, 2, 1847.)

**TALLOW WANTED.**

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price for TALLOW, delivered at his Soap and Oil Factory.  
JOHN D. NORTHAM.  
Dec. 26.

**REMOVAL.**

**Nathan M. Chafee,**  
BRASS FOUNDER  
& COPPER SMITH,  
respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to execute orders in the line of his business, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. All articles in the Copper-smith and Foundry line, manufactured and repaired.

**Pot Ashes and Palm Oil.**  
THE subscriber has on hand a few casks of Pot Ash and PALM OIL, which he will sell at wholesale or retail.  
Dec. 19. J. D. NORTHAM.

**ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.**

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, Administrator on the estate of PHILIP PECKHAM, late of said Newport, yeoman, deceased, and having given bond according to law, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to him for adjustment, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to  
PHILIP PECKHAM, Adm'r.  
Newport, Dec. 26, 1846.

**For Sale or to Let.**

THE FARM in Portsmouth, on the West road, about 9 miles from Newport, lately owned and occupied by Christopher Barker, deceased, containing about 130 acres of good land, with a dwelling house, barn, and other buildings thereon, with an excellent orchard, &c. Possession will be given on the 25th of March next. For terms apply to William and Edmund Barker, Portsmouth, or GIDEON LAWTON, Newport, Portsmouth, Dec. 26, 1846.

SEVEN HHDS. Muscovado Molasses, for sale by J. S. MUNRO, } Assignees.  
PELEG CLARKE, }  
Dec. 26.

**Empty Oil Casks.**

FOUR THOUSAND HHDS. for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. S. MUNRO, } Assignees.  
PELEG CLARKE, }  
Dec. 26.

**JUST RECEIVED.**

TEN Firkins Goshen Butter, 5 HHds Shellbarks, 10 Bags extra Buckwheat.  
ALSO, ON HAND,  
20 Firkins Western Dairy Butter, 10 Bushels White Beans, 50 Bbls Pippin Apples, 10 Boxes Cheese.  
For sale on Devens' Wharf, by HENRY POTTER.  
Dec. 19.

**FOR SALE.**

TWO Dwelling Houses and a number of very desirable House lots, in Washington-street, on the Point. For terms &c., enquire of JOSEPH CASE, Corner of Thames-street and Washington Square.  
June 27, 1846.

**TO LET.**

ONE HALF of a large double House, with every convenience attached, situated at the corner of Caleb Earle street, near the head of Broad street. For terms apply to WM. D. STEWART.  
Newport, Dec. 12, 1846.

**J. M. HAMMETT,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
133 1-2  
THAMES STREET,  
("LONG ROOM")  
NEWPORT, R. I.

Garments cut and made in the most fashionable style. Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings, &c., constantly on hand.

**DEAFNESS CAN BE CURED.**

COOPER'S ETHERIAL OIL.—A prompt and lasting remedy for DEAFNESS, and also for pains and discharge of matter from the Ears. Hundreds of cures in cases deemed utterly hopeless have firmly established its superiority over every former Medical discovery.

This valuable Acoustic Medicine is a compound of four different Oils, one of which, the active and principal ingredient, is obtained from the bark of a certain species of Walnut, a new and effectual agent in the cure of deafness.

Persons afflicted with deafness, no matter of how long standing, (if not born so,) who have tried every other remedy in vain—are requested to call upon the Agents and procure a printed sheet containing Certificates and other evidences of its efficacy, which it is hoped will induce every person afflicted with Deafness, to make a trial of this truly valuable medicine. For sale in Newport by R. J. TAYLOR, Sole Agent.  
March 28, 1846.

**WINTER & FALL PREPARED SPERM OIL.**

THREE HUNDRED HHds. Winter bleached and unbleached SPERM OIL, 400 Winter bleached and unbleached WHALE OIL.  
Boxes SPERM CANDLES, for sale in lots as wanted, by J. S. MUNRO, } Assignees.  
PELEG CLARKE, }  
Dec. 26.

**FAUCETS.**

BRASS Croton Faucets, of every description and price, for sale by NATHAN M. CHAFEE.  
One door North of the Custom House.

**THE TRACK IS CLEAR.**

Stupendous Sale!

ROME NEVER SAW SUCH DAYS,

UNRIVALLED SUCCESS!

ATTRACTION GREATER THAN EVER!

Now is your Time to purchase your

**BOOTS, SHOES,****RUBBERS, &C.****George H. Norman,**

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Newport and its vicinity

that he is now ready for the WINTER trade, with an assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, in every respect suitable for the times, and from which can be selected a good substantial and as fashionable

**PAIR OF SHOES**

as can be purchased at any other establishment, it matters not where located.

The Motto is

"Quick Sales &amp; Small Profits",

and not to be understood by any concern in the State.

Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys' Misses' and Children's BOOTS &amp; SHOES, of all sizes, prices and qualities, from the largest men's boots down to the smallest sizes of Children's shoes, received weekly direct from the Manufacturer.

CALL AND LOOK AT THEM.

WOOLEN HOSIERY.

In every variety and size,—of the best quality; nice Woolen yarn; Black colored, and White 3 thread Knitting Wools. For sale at No. 162 Thames street, H. SESSIONS.

**Brown Sheeting.**

AMOS KEAG Manufacturing Co.  
A Brown 44 Cotton, a very heavy and durable article for Winter sheeting. For sale by WM. C. COZZENS & Co.  
ALSO  
BROWN & BLEACHED sheetings, in all their variety.

**DR. NICHOLDS'****INDIAN COMPOUND EXTRACT**

—OF—

**SARSAPARILLA.**

THIS extract is put up in Quart bottles, is six times cheaper, pleasant, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without Vomiting, Purging, Sickening or Debilitating the Patient. The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies, is that it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.  
Agent in Newport, R. J. TAYLOR.  
Newport, January 2.

**COAL.**

RED ASH and CANAL COAL, of the best quality, constantly on hand, and for sale as low as can be bought in Newport, by the subscribers on Devens' Wharf.  
DEVENS & GIFFORD.  
Newport, Sept. 12, 1846.

**R. P. LEE,**  
OFFERS for sale at the old stand of R. P. LEE & Co., a recently replenished stock of  
**HARDWARE,**  
Consisting of a COMPLETE Assortment.

Also—  
Charts, Blunts Coast Pilot, Ship Mast's Assistants, Bowditch Navigators, Log Books, Log Paper, Log Slates, Seamen's Journals, Ship Sengiers, Sail Needles, Caulking Irons, Half-hour Glasses, Log Glasses, Patent Sheaves, for chain or rope.

Nautical Almanacs, Compasses, Quadrants, Spy Glasses, Scales & Dividers, Thermometers, Bunting, Marine Spikes, Sail Twine, Sail Hooks, Mounted Palms, Log Glasses, Log Lines, Deck Lights, all sizes & patterns.

**MASTS & SPARS**

At the Spar Yard, on Lee's Wharf.

Newport, April 4, 1846.

**A CARD—PILES CURED.**

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 2, 1842.

Messrs Editors:—As there are many persons who are suffering much from Hemorrhoids, or Piles, I would inform them, through the medium of your paper, that after many years affliction with them, and having in vain sought relief from various physicians, I have at length been completely cured by the use of four bottles of Dr. Jayne's Vegetable, which has not only cured me of the Piles, but has greatly benefited my health otherwise.

HUMANITY.

JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE & Depurative Preparation, combining all the medicinal virtues of those articles, which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient alternative and deobstruent properties, for the cure of Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Scrofulous, Cancerous and Indolent Tumours, Rheumatism, Gout, Scurvy, Neuralgia, or Tie-Douloureux, Cancer, Goitre or Bronchople (swelled-neck) enlargements of the bones, joints, or ligaments, or of the ovaries, liver, spleen, kidneys, &c. All the various Diseases of the Skin, such as tetter, ring-worms, piles, pimples, carbuncles, &c. dysepical swellings, constitutional disorders, and diseases originating from a depraved or impure state of the blood or other fluids of the body.

For sale in Newport, by R. R. HAZARD.

From the Susquehanna Register.

**YET ANOTHER.**

Although the public have been often imposed upon by patent medicines, yet occasionally a really useful and beneficial medicine is despised, neglected, merely because "found in bad company." I am led to these remarks by a conversation with a friend a few days since. She had been afflicted for several years with a disease of the heart, which had apparently brought her near the grave. One of our most skillful physicians was called, who pronounced her disease incurable. An advertisement of Dr. Jayne's Expectant in the Register, caught the eye of her friends, and a bottle of it was immediately procured in Montrose. Before she had taken it two days, there was an apparent improvement. She has not taken two bottles as yet, but her health has been nearly restored.

I have no personal motive for recommending this medicine, but merely state this fact, hoping that it may meet the eye of some who are laboring under similar diseases, that they may likewise partake of its benefits.

A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

7th mo. 5th, 1846.

For sale in Newport, by R. R. HAZARD.

**COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.**

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of ELISHA CASE, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the date hereof, are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims against the same, and that we will meet at the house of Richard Shaw, on the 2d of March, May and July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of receiving and examining their several claims.

ELISHA CASE, }  
DANIEL B. DAVIS, } Comm'rs.  
SAMUEL P. HOPKINS, }

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to  
JOSEPH CASE, Administrator.  
January 9, 1847.

**Executor's Notice.**

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed Executor on the estate of MARY CARR, late of Newport, single woman, deceased, and having qualified himself by giving bonds according to law, he requests all persons having demands against the said estate to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to  
ROBERT R. CARR, Executor.  
Newport, January 9, 1847.

**DR. WARD'S****TOOTH POWDER.**

Presenting this Dentifrice to the public, the Proprietor has designed to furnish an article which should possess in a combined form all the medicinal properties so often required in Dental practice; and at the same time embrace the safest and best materials for beautifying and whitening the Teeth. Samples of this Dentifrice have been submitted to Professor SILLIMAN of Yale College, and also to President HITCHCOCK of Amherst College, both of whom have given their approval.

In writing for an additional supply, for the use of his own family, Dr. Silliman says:—"I think your preparation superior to any other that I have known, and that it combines all the materials and properties that can be desired." Sold by Jan. 16.] R. J. TAYLOR, Agent.

**TAKEN UP.**

FOUND on the shore of the subscriber at Point Judith, a quantity of Laths, Board Barrels, and several articles of little value. The owner or owners can have them again by proving property and paying charges, by applying to BENJAMIN S. KNOWLES.  
South Kingstown, Jan. 14, 1847.

**JAMES PEARSONS,****DRAPER & TAILOR,**

No. 108, Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

**Bank of Rhode Island.**

At a meeting of the board of Directors on the 21st inst, AUGUSTUS N. LITTLEFIELD, was elected a Director in the place of Edward Clarke, resigned.

W. A. CLARKE, Cashier.

Newport, Jan. 23, 1847.

**Newport Bank.**

At a Stockholders' meeting held this day, the following gentlemen were appointed Directors for the ensuing year:—  
William Vernon, Edward F. Newton,  
I. Crooker, Edward T. Allan,  
Wm. Stevens, Simon Newton, Jr.,  
Wm. Brownell.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Wm. VERNON, Esq. was appointed President, and STEPHEN CALHOONE, Cashier.  
Newport, January 8, 1847.

**Rhode Island Union Bank.**

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held January 5th, 1847, the following named persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—  
S. T. Northam, R. P. Lee, C. Devens, S. Barker, W. Sherman, W. Littlefield, W. C. Cozzens, and B. A. Mason.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, CHARLES DEVENS, Esq. was elected President, B. A. MASON, Cashier.  
Newport, January 9, 1847.

**N. E. Commercial Bank.**

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders on the 5th inst.—  
George Hall, Samuel Allen, Benjamin H. Tisdale, George Bowen, Joshua Sayer, Josiah S. Munro, and George G. King, were elected directors, and at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, GEORGE BOWEN, was elected President.  
G. T. WEAVER, Cashier.  
January 9, 1847.

**Savings' Bank.**

A DIVIDEND was declared this day of 24 per cent, on all sums that have been in for the space of six months, and 14 per cent on all sums that have been in for the space of three months, agreeably to the regulations of the institution, payable on and after Saturday the 16th inst.

C. GYLES, Treasurer.

January 15, 1847.

**Prints Only.****SPRING STYLES,**

1847.

**LEE & BREWSTER,**

44 CEDAR STREET,

NEW-YORK.

Reg leave to inform Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have received, and are now exhibiting, at THE WAREHOUSE EXCLUSIVELY for Printed Calicoes,  
**500 CASES,**  
Comprising all the  
**New Spring Styles,**  
Of British, French and American Manufacture; which, in ADDITION to their usual stock, renders their assortment one of the most beautiful and attractive in the city; and having just been purchased for

CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.

Are offered by the piece or package on the same terms, at and below manufacturers' prices. Catalogues of prices (corrected daily,) are placed in the hands of buyers.  
Purchasers will inform themselves of the state of the market, and be well repaid for an examination, even if they do not purchase.

L. & B. have peculiar advantages for executing orders for prints, which are respectfully solicited.  
LEE & BREWSTER,  
44 Cedar street.

**NO 99 1-2 THAMES ST.****James Mumford & Son,**

HAVING just received NEW GOODS,

they are enabled to offer to the Public generally, a good assortment, viz:—

Good Calicoes for Comfortables, 20 yards for \$1.  
Brown Cotton 164 yards for \$1.  
Remnants Mousseline de Laine at 124 cts. per yd.  
Splendid new Calicoes for 124 cents.

With a variety of Goods usually found in such stores, as cheap as can be found in any store in town. A share of public patronage is most respectfully solicited.  
J. M. & Son.  
JAMES MUMFORD requests all those whom he holds demands against prior to January 1st, 1846, to call and settle the same without delay.  
Newport, January 9, 1847.

**HOUSE LOTS****FOR SALE.**

TWO Building Lots, belonging to the Briggs' estate, in Church street

ALSO—PEW No. 6, North Isle in Trinity Church. For terms &amp;c., apply to

JOSEPH I. BAILEY.

Newport, January 14, 1847.—tf.

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.**

THE subscriber having been appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of PRESERVED SHERMAN, late of Portsmouth, deceased, and having qualified himself according to law, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same for settlement, and all those indebted to make immediate payment.  
RICHARD SHERMAN.  
Portsmouth, January 2, 1847.

**Great Bargains!**

L. T. TEW.

BEING about closing up his Tris business, offers for sale at cost, Stoves, Tin, Britannia and Japan Wares, with many other articles in his line of business. Persons in want of any of the above articles, will do well to call at his shop in Charles street, before purchasing elsewhere.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, will please make immediate payment.  
N. E.—L. T. Tew, when not at his shop, will be found at his rooms corner of Thames street and Washington square.  
Jan. 23,